THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Mrs. Stowe Vindicates Lady Byron in a New Book.

The Old Story Repeated at Greater Length-Lord Byron Guilty of the Crime Charged Because He Was-A Lame, Puerile and Inconclusive Argument.

in the effort to bolster up the scandalous story printed some months ago in the Atlantic Monthly Mrs. Stowe has written a nook entitled "Lady Byron Vindicaton: a History of the Hyron Controversy from its Hogenning in 1816 to the Present Time," the autroductory chapter to which we published some days ago. Advance sheets of the entire work, which s published, as was the original scandal, by Fields, Osgood & Co., of Boston, are now before us. We had expected a very weak defence, but we hardly be-Heved Mrs. Stowe would permit so thoroughly pue-rile a composition as this to go before the public as substantiating the very grave charges she had premonsty given publicity to. It is without exception lamest production in controversial literature

that we have read for many years. Mrs. Stowe opens with the solemn assurance to "brothers and sisters" who sharply criticised her Attancie Monthly article that sae has not read a single line of their adverse criticism, and, with sinchapters to defend herself against the attacks of cover of an ardent desire to vindicate Lacy Byron. From the ninth to the eighty-sixth page she labor hard to prove that a conspiracy existed on the part of Lord Byron and his friends to injure the fair fame the estimation of the virtuous British public. To this end Lerd Byron obarged "that she was directly responsible for getting up and keeping up this persecution, which drove him from England: that she did it in a deceitful, treacherous manner, which leit him no chance of defending bimself." To make a case Mrs. Stowe quotes from the letters and poetry

caution and scorecy. "Fare Thee Well" was for some time only privately circulated, as, at the time of its composition, Ludy Byron had a "strong party in England." Her parents were living, her counsel the appearance in the public prints of such a piece storm of public indignation." The letters of Lord Byron, demanding a public investigation of the causes which led to the separation, are a part and purcel of the conspiracy, and were only written sation of his wife could not be moved into covering Mrs. Leigh and her family with disgrace. His cartels of defiance were all balderdash. No committee headed by Mathew Gregory Lewis "and a chosen board of friends" ever "requested an audience with Lady Byron, Sir Samuel Rominy and Dr. Luchington, and formally presented" the letter Byron wrote in August, 1817, challenging his wife to make public her accusations against him. The per-sistent efforts of the conspirators turned the current of popular opinion from the martyr wife to the sensual, deprayed husband. In several pages, which she calls a "resume of the conspiracy," Mrs. Stowe enters upon a rather curious summing up of the evi-dence, such as it is, of this pretended plot. It began en "while negonations for separation were pending." So that we are asked to beheve Lord Byron as actually plotting to lajure his wife's character before all hopes of a reconciliation had been destrayed. It must not be forgotten that we have the ensurance of various persons that it was not for an entire year after deeds of separation had been signed, that Lord Byron abandoned the hope of being reconciled to his wife. And we know, further that while this hope lasted he was scrupulously particular in all that he said of her; losing no opportunity of bestowing upon her the most lavish praise and ascribing to himself all the blame for their conjugal infelicities. The attack on Mrs. Clermont ("Born in a garret, in a kitchen bred"), who is represented as a most worthy person, the "Lines on hearing that Lady Byron ill." in which he calls her "the moral which he dares Lady Byron and her counsel to publicly state the reasons for the separation, the fourth canto of "Childe Haroid," the first canto of "Don Juan," his autobiography, his letter to Mr. Discaeli vindicating hunself against an attack in Blackwood's, and some other documents are advanced as proof positive of the existence of a conspiracy, the success of which, mark you, was due to e wondrous tascination exercised by Byron over adroitly, skilfully, with blinding flatteries and seductive wiles that made his victims willing dupes. Nothing can more clearly show the power and perfectness of his enchantments than the masterly way in which he turned back the moral force of the whole strength against him. The victory was complete." With this paragraph Mrs. Stowe ends her story of the conspiracy, the preof in support of which we have fairly stated. No person can read the two chapters without impatience. The poems and letters of the poet and the action of the few friends who clung to him in the gloomiest period of his life, have not even been ingeniously tortured into proving a preconcerted effort to undermine the reputation of Lady Byron. The reasoning and deductions are forced and unsatisfactory. They suppose too much.

However, not to tire the reader with this mass of empty assertions-chapters which the merest tyro in the law of evidence could pick to pieces, so loosely are they compiled—we direct our attention to the succeeding chapters which end the first part of the book. In these Mrs. Stowe proceeds to show that *at the time of Lord Byron's death the English pubtic had been so skilfully manipulated by the Byron propaganda that the sympathy of the whole world was with him." The literary men of Great Britain united in abuse of the wido w. Numerous quotations from "The Noctes," published in Blackwood's are given as showing the drift of public opinion. in July, 1824, within three months after the poet's death, there appeared in Hackwood's a poetical spistle written by the famous Timothy Tickler, which professed to give the details of all that occurred in the twenty-four hours succeeding Byron's marriage in this epistle there was plenty of coarseness, seldom found outside of "Faubias." For montas Lady Byron was violently assatled on all sides, and when at length she spoke she was abused for speaking. Here Mrs. Stowe enters upon a "woman's rights" argument, whose pertinence to the subject we cannot perceive. Lady Byron was not condemned for speaking, but for not speaking plainly. She retailed her charges privately to her friends and She retailed her charges grivately to her friends and publicly gave atterance to vague insimuations against her dead husband, which either meant everything or nothing. It is an insult to the intelligence of the reading public to imagine that they would rest content with the mere statement of Lady Byron that she had been terribly wronged. "If you only knew," she told the world, "then you would give me your undivided sympathy. Accept my assurance that Lord Byron committed the most terrible of crimes, and, without requiring any further explanation, damn his memory and exait my exalted virtue." But the world had been humonaged in this way long enough. People refused, point blank, to accept Lady Byron's assurance. They demanded the proof, and she remained obstinately silent. Then it was that she was properly denounced. But Mrs. Stowe cannot understand that exparie statements will not suffice. She thinks that everybody should have been satisfied with what explanation Lady Byron vouchsafed. Was she not a paragon of excellenced, Was she not a paragon of excellenced. Was she not a paragon of excellenced, when the carriage, immediately alter marking the provided part of the crime had been done to this content of the total that from that moment had that on this account she was seeking to the entirely wadd. "Under that on the carriage and that on this account she may seek and that from that moment had that on this account she was seeking to the entirely wadd. "Under that on the carriage and that from that moment had that on this account she was seeking to this enotion?"

She looked at me very sadle. "Under the carriage and in the mast in the total." publicly gave atterance to vague insinuations against her dead husband, which either meant

Let any person suppose a cause and it will not be distinuit to show the effect. Now, there was a

reason at least for the letters and poems quoted;

but when Mrs. Stowe asserts that this reason was to

cover the crime of incest, something more than mere quotation is required before we can believe.

had not Lord Byron himself immortalized her truth fulness in verse? Then, to show how much Lady Byron suffered, we are told of Murray's ungentie-manly conduct in the matter of obtaining her portrait for an edition of her husband's works.

And we have, besides, Thomas Campbell, the
peet's, defence of her against stoore's biography of Byren. Further on we are made acquainted with an "strack on lady Byron's grave," in the shape of the Countess Guicciolis "Recollections" and an article that appeared in Biackwood's, as well as various other papers of minor importance. The covering over one hundred pages, is the absence of anything like a connected argument tending to prove Lord Byron guilty of incest. Mrs. Stowe dis-tinctly charged him with an incestious intercourse with-his sister. She was denounced on all sides and called upon to prove the energe. Instead of doing this sinc enters upon a somewhat rambling review of the married life of Lord and Lady Byron, in which we are told absolutely nothing that we were not as intimately familiar with as Mrs. Stowe nersell. What connection have certain papers published years ago with the charge of incess?

But let us not be hasty. Let us rather enter upor the second part of the book, and with as much pa tience as we can summon read the thirty page As a reminiscence they are interesting enough; as bearing upon the crime of incest they are tiresome. Mrs. Stowe's sister, in a brief letter, corroborates all the statements made in the Atlantic Monthly article. Lady Byron, and was told the story immediately after. As might be supposed, the widow of the poet is immensely praised. If we are to believe all that Mrs. Stowe writes about her we must inevitably arrive at the conclusion that during her lifetime sne was the most perfect woman in the world. Mentally as well as morally she was unequalled. She united the pubity of a Mary with the intellectual capacity of a De Staet. Her temper was sweet and amiable; her charities boundless. In a word, Lady Byron is represented just such a character as never did and never can exist. Even the most extravagant of novelists would besitate before drawing such a being as is here described. Mrs. Stowe labors hard to provedhat this remarkably gited woman was not a victim of hallucination. Several letters from Lady Byron to her are given as evidence of the former's clear, robust mind. When we consider that they relate mainly to the slavery question we might fairly question their worth. Certainly not few of those who interested themselves in the abolition of slavery were anything but sane. Yet we are willing to admit that they are written in a very clear, in telligent style. But does that prove she was no victim to hallucination? The monomaniae is invariably as sane as other mortals save on the single subject that is distorted in his mind. However, to the subject. Mrs. Stowe's acquaintance with Lady Byron ripens into friendship, and the latter bestows

And now we come to the story of the incest Because of a desire that Mrs. Stowe shall be heard fully and impartially in her own defence, we give the chapter entire, excepting some letters from Mrs. Stowe and one from Mr. Aird, to which we shall

refer hereafter:—
I now come to the particulars of that most painful interview which has been the cause of all this controversy. My sister and myself were going from Lonnon to Eversiey to visit the Rev. C. Annasiey. On our way we stopped, by Lady Byrou's invitation, to lanch with her at her summer readdence on itam common, near fitchmond; and it was then arranged that on our return we should make her a short visit, as she said she had a subject of importance on which she wished to converse with me alone.

On our return from Eversiey we arrived at her house in the norming.

On our return from Everskey we arrived at her house in the morning.
It appeared to be one of Lady Byron's well days. She was up and dressed and moved about her house with her usual air of quiet simplicity—as full of little acts of consideration for all about her as if they were the habitual invalids and she the well

person.

There were with her two ladies of her most infimate triends, by whom she seemed to be regarded with a sort of worship. When she left the room for a moment they looked after her with a singular expression of respect and anection, and expressed ireely their admiration of her character and their lears that her unselfishness might be leading her to over exertion.

After lunch I retired with Lady Byron, and my sister remained with her friends. I should here remark that the chief subject of the conversation which ensued was not entirely new to me. In the interval between my first and second visits to England a lady who for many years had enjoyed Lady Byron's friendship and conndence had, with her consent, stated the case generally to me, giving some of the incidents, so that I was in a manner prepared for what followed.

Those who accuse Lady Byron of being a person fond of talking upon this subject and apt to make unconsidered confidences can have known very little of ner, of her reserve and of the apparent difficulty she had in speaking on subjects nearest her heart.

Her habitual calmness and composure of manner.

unconsidered confidences can have known very little of her, of her reserve and of the apparent difficulty she had in speaking on subjects hearest her heart.

Her habitual calimness and composure of manner, her collected dignity on all occasions, are often mentioned by her husband, sometimes with bitterness, sometimes with admiration. He says, "Thought i accuse Lady Byron of an excess of self-respect 1 must in candor admit that if ever a person had excuse for an extraordinary portion of it she mis; as, in all her thoughts, words and deeds, she is the most decorous woman that ever existed, and must appear, what few 1 fancy could, a perfectly refined gentlewoman even to her femme de chambre."

This calmness and dignity were never more manifested than in this interview. In recaling the conversation at this distance of time 1 cannot remember all the language used. Some particular words and forms of expression I do remember, and those I give; and in other cases I give my recollection of the substance of what was said.

There was something awful to me in the intensity of repressed emotion which she showed as saie proceeded. The great fact upon which all turned was stated in words that were unmistakable:—

"Mrs. Stowe, he was guilty of moest with his sister?" See here became so deathly pale that I feared she would faint, and hastened to say, "My dear friend, I have heard that." She asked quickly, "From whom?" and I answered, "From his.—," when she was introduced to him and perceived his edimiration of kerself, and been, as deep natures often were, intensely stirred by his poetry, and had leit a deep interest in num personality, as one that had the germs of all that is glorious and nobe.

When she was introduced to him and perceived his admiration of kerself, and at last received his oner, although deeply moved, she doubted her own power to be to him all that a wife should be. She declined his offer, therefore, but destreat to retain still his friendship. After this, as she said, a correspondence ensued, mostly on moral

laid her hand on mine and said in a low voice, "You will see."

She then told me that, shortly after the declared engagement, he came to her father's house to visit her as an accepted suitor. The visit was to her full of disappointment. His appearance was so strange, moody and unaccountable, and his treatment of her so peculiar, that she came to the conclusion that he did not love her and sought an opportunity to converse with him alone.

She told him that the saw from his manner that their engagement did not give him pleasure; that she should never blame him if he wished to dissoire it; that his nature was exceptional; and if, on a nearer view of the situation, he shank from it, she would release him, and remain no less than ever his friend.

than ever his friend.

Upon this, sae said, he fainted entirely away.
See stopped a moment, and then, as it speaking
with great effort, added, "Then I was sure he must

riage. She then said that it was so; that almost his first words, when they were alone, were, that she might once have saved him; that, it she had accepted him when be first offered, she might have made him anything she pleased; but that, as it was, she would find she had married a devil.

The conversation, as recorded in Lady Aune Expand's Diary, seems only a continuation of the foregoing, and just what might have followed upon it.

I tean asked how she became certain of the true cause.

She said that from the outset of their married life, his conduct towards her was strange and manocountable, even during the first weeks after the wedding, while they were visiting her friends and outwardly on good terms. He seemed resolved to shake and combat both her retigious principles and her views of the family state. He tried to undermine her faith in Chansuanity as a rule of kife by argument and by ridicule. He set before her toe continental idea of the liberty of marriage; he being a simple partnership of friendsaip and property, the parties to which were allowed by one another to pursue their own separate individual unstes. He told her that, as he could not be expected to confine hamself to her, neither should he expect or wish that she was young and preity, and could have her lovers, and he should never object; and that she must allow his the same freedom.

She said that she did not comprehend to what this was tending thit after they came to London and his sister came to skay with them.

At what precise time the idea of an improper connection between her insband and his sister with a heerty which both shocked and astonaised her. Seeing her amazement and alarm, he came up to her and said, in a sneering tone, "I suppose you roun, and leave us alone. We can amuse ourselves better without you."

She said, "I went to my room trembling. I fell down on my knees and prayed to my Heavedly Pather to have mercy on them. I thought, What shall I do?"

I remember after this a pause in the conversation, during which she seemed strugging with toucher and contends and in the conversation, during which she seemed strugging with she seemed strugging with touchers and continue and in the conversation, during which she seemed strugging with touchers and continue and in the conversation, during which she seemed strugging with

shall I do?"

I remember after this a pause in the conver-sation, during which she seemed struggling with thoughts and emotions; and, for my part, I was unable to utter a word or ask a question. unable to utter a word or ask a question.

She did not telt me what followed immediately upon tals, nor how soon after she spoke on the subject with either of the parties. She first began to speak of conversations afterward field with Lord Byron, in which he boldly avowed the connection as having existed in time past, and as one that was to contain a time to come; and implied that she must submit to it. She put it to his conscience as concerning his sister's soul, and he said it was no sin; that it was the way the world was first peopled. The Scriptures taught that all the world descended from one pair; and how could that be unless brothers married their sisters? that, if not a sin then, it could not be a sin now.

sisters? that, if not a sin then, it could not be a sin now.

I immediately said, "Why, Lady Byron, those are the very arguments given in the drama of 'Cain.'"

"The very same," was her reply, "He could reason very speciously on this subject." She went on to say that when she pressed him hard with the universal sentiment of mainkind as to the horror and the crime he took another turn, and said that the norror and ordine were the very attraction: that he norror and ordine were the very attraction that he nionged for the sainning of a new king of vice." She set before him the fread of detection, and then he became furnors. She should never be the means of his detection, ne said. She should leave him; that he was resolved upon; but she should always bear all the blame of the separation. In the smerring tone which was common with him he said, "The world will believe me, and it will not believe you. The world has made up its mind that '13' is a giorious boy; and the world will go for 'By,' right or wrose, lesides, I shall make it my life's object to discredit you. I shall use all my powers. Read 'Caleb Williams,' and you will see that I shall do by you just as Faikhand did by Caleb."

I said that sil hus seemed to melike lasanity. She said that she was for a time led to think that his treatment of her expressed 'such his that his treatment of her expressed 'such his treat and mainguity that she knew not what else to drive her out of the house at all hazards, and threatened her, if she should remain, in a way to distrin the heart of any woman; yet, thinking him linsane, she loft him at last with the sorrow with which any one might leave a dear iriend whose reason was whony overtarown, and to whom in this desolution she was no longer permitted to minister.

"On, no, roor woman! She was wear, relatively, to him, and wholly under his control."
"And what became of her?"
"She atterwards repented and became a truly good woman." I think it was here she meuloned that she had frequently seen and conversed with Mrs. Leigh in the satter part of her life, and she seemed to derive comfort from the recollection.

I asked, "Was there a child?" I had been told by Mrs. — that there was a daughter, who had fived some years.

I asked, "Was there a child y" I had been told by Mrs. — that there was a daughter, who had lived some years.

See said there was one, a daughter, who made her friends much trouble, behing of a very difficult mature to manage. I had understood that at one time this daughter-escaped from her friends to the Continent, and that Lady Byron assisted in efforts to recover her. Of Lady Byron's kindness both to Mrs. Leigh and the child I had before heard from Mrs. —, who gave me my first information. It is also strongly impressed on my mind that Lady Byron, in answer to some question of mine as to whether there was ever any meeting between Lord Byron and his sister after he left England, answered that she had insisted upon it, or made a condition, that Mrs. Leigh should not go abroad to lim.

that she had insisted upon it, or made a condition, that Mrs. Leigh should not go abroad to him.

When the conversation as to events was over, as I stood musing, I said, "Have you no evidence that he repented?" and aliuded to the missery of his death and the message he endeavored to utter.

She answered quickly, and with great decision, that whatever might have been his meaning at that hour, she left sure he had finally repented; and added, with great earnestness, "I do not believe that any child of the Heavenly Father is ever left to eternal sin."

I said that such a hope was most delightful to my feelings, but that I had always regarded the indusquee of it as a dangerous one.

Her look, voice and manner at that moment are indelibly fixed in my mind. She looked at me so sadily, so firmly, and said:—

"Danger, Airs. Stowel What danger can come from indeliging that hope like the danger that comes from not having it?"

I said in my turn, "What danger comes from not having it that," "What danger comes from hot having it that, "What danger comes from the said, "all hope for others, all strength to try and save them. I once knew as lady," she said, "all hope for others, all strength to try and save them. I once knew as lady," she deded, "who was in a state of scepticism and despair from benef in that doctrine. I think I saved her by giving her my lath."

I was slicat and she continued:—"Lord Byron believed in eternal punishment fully; for though he reasoned against Christianity as it is commonly received, ne could not reason himself out of it, and I think it made him desperate. He used to say, 'The wort of it is, I do believe.' Had he seen God as I see Him I am sure his heart would have relented."

She went on to say that his sins, great as they were, admitted of much pathation and excase; that

reasoned against christaniny as it is commonly received, ne could not reason himself out of it, and I think it made him desperate. He used to say, 'The worst of it is, I do beneve.' Had he seen God as I see Him I am sure his heart would have relented."

She went on to say that his sins, great as they were, admitted of much pathation and excuse; that he was the cinid of singular and ill-matched parents; that he had an organization originally fine, but one capable equality of great good or great evi; that in his candabood he had only the worst and most faith inducace; that he grew up into manhood with no guide; that there was everything in the classical course of the schools to develop an unhealthy growth of passion, and no moral inducace of any kind to restrain it that the manners of his day were corrupt; that what were now considered vices in society were then spoken of as matters of course among young noblemen; that drinking, gaming and incendiousness everywhere abounded, and that, up to a certain time, he was no worse than unititudes of other young men of his day, only that the vices of his day were worse for him. The excesses of passion, the disregard of physical laws in eating, drinking and living wroughteffects on him that they off not not he evil hour when he full into the sin which shaded his whole life. All the rest was a struggle with its consequences—siming more and more to conceathest emorse; that he always suffered, and that this showed that God had not unterly forsaken him. Remore, she said, always showed moral sensibility, and while that remained there was a lways hope.

She now began to speak of her grounds for thinking it might be ther day fully to publish this story before she left the world.

First she said that through the whole course of her life she had felt the clernal value of truth and seen how dreadful a thing was falsehood, and how fearful it was to be an accomplice in it, even by slience. Lord hyron had demoralized the moral sense of England, and he had done it in a great degree by th

I told her that I would take the subject into consideration and give my opinion in a few days. That might, after my sister and invasif had reared to our own apartment. I related to her the whole history, and we spent the night in taking of it. I was powerfully impressed with the justice and propriety of an immediate disclosure, while sae, on the contrary, represented the painful consequences that would probably come upon Lady Byron from taking such a step.

Refore we parted the next day I requested Lady Byron to give me some memoranda of such dates and outlines of the general story as would enable me better to keep it in its connection, which she did. On giving me the paper Lady Byron requested me to return it to her when it had ceased to be of use to me for the purpose indicated.

This Mrs. Stowedid. Sie also wrote a hasty note to Lady Byron expressing her astonishment at the

to Lady Byron expressing her astonishment at the facts narrated, and inquiring if she had ever subjected them "to the judgment of a medical man learned in nervous pathology." Subsequently she wrote saying that "Considering the peculiar circumstances of the case." stances of the case I could wish that the sacred ve never he withdrawn during the time that you remail with us." Then follows a letter written by G. H Aird to the editor of Macmillan's Magazine in September last, relative to the conduct of Lord Byron mmediately after his marriage. And this is really si that Mrs. Stowe has to say in substantiation of her charges. It is true that she takes up forty pages with a "Chronological Summary of Events," but in these she further weakens an already weak Lord Byron had been guilty of meest with his sister. She further said that Byron had taken shocking hoer-She further said that Byron had taken shocking liberties with Mrs. Leigh in her presence, and that in rely to her reministrance he had told her to leave the room, as she was not wanted. In all this Mrs. Leigh is made to appear at least a passive if not a ractive partner in the offence. In the "summary" referred to Mrs. Stowe endeavors to explain away the exters from Laxy Byron to Mrs. Leigh, while the separation was penoing, published in the London Quatriery, and given in these columns. It will be remembered that they are most affectionately worded, Mrs. Leigh is andressed as "My dearest Augusta," and referred to as the best of friends and sisters. Mrs. stowe cannot get over these letters. She quotes them in full and explains them away as follows: whem in full and explains them away as follows:—
We are here to consider that Mrs. Leigh has stood to Lady
Byron in all this long agony as her only connatante and
friend; that she has denied the charges her brother has
nate, and referred them to insanity, admitting insane astempts upon herself which she has been obliged to watch
over and control. Lady Byron has come to the conclusion
that Augusta is ministen as to insanity; that there
is a teal wickel purpose and desire on the part
of the brother, not as yet believed in by the sister, she regards the siter as one who, though deceived and
hinded, is allowerthy of consideration; and
to says to her, "You will be of my opinion herea ter."
She says, "You have considered inc more than a thousand
would have done." Mrs. Leigh is, in lady hyron's eyes, a
most accused and innocent woman, who, to spare her sister in

ment of the case, seems to Lady Byron consideration and self-sacrifice greater than she can acknowledge. The knowledge of the whole extent of the truth came to Lady Byron's mind at a later period.

This is the very essence of absurdity. We repeat that Mrs. Stowe asserts that Lady Byron told her site had witnessed Lord Byron's improper actions towards Mrs. Leugh. She was in the same room with them—more, she was ordered to leave the room because her presence was not wanted. What was Mrs. Leugh doing all this time? Was she rebutking her brother or was she passively submitting to the improper identics, or was she actively participating in his guilt? Mrs. Stowe must explain away her inconsistency in this respect. As it stands her explanation of the letters is unsatisfactory. We are compeled to absolutely and unquanticely reject it. As regards what Dr. Lushington said there is nothing to prove incest. He declared, after hearing Lady Byron's story, that a reconclusion was impossible. "Only this and nothing more." What the offence was he left to conjecture.

We shall not take up the time of the reader a great deal more on this book. Mrs. Stowe compares line conclusion that the story of the wife is the most worthy of credence. She next goes into "the direct evidence that Lord Byron was guilty of some unusual humborality." Where is the most worthy of credence. She next goes into "the direct evidence that Lord Byron was guilty of some unusual humborality." Where is the most worthy of credence. She next goes into "the direct argument to prove the crinic," which also bases on what she chains to be lacts—that "there is direct evidence that Lord Byron was guilty of some unusual humborality." Where is the most worthy of credence. She next goes into "the direct date and had been a shall be declared to the separation rather than consect to a public investigation. Third, that he did not return to England and enter a shif. Fourth, that are time the caarge of incest was made, to which Saeley refers in a setter of the crinical struc known. It has been our purpose rather to summarize Mrs. Stowe's hook than to review it. From what is given here the reader can form a just estimate of the value of the work. For our part we do not hesitate to pronounce it mine and impotent. As a vindeation of Lady Byron it is poor; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of Ars. Stowe it is poore; as a vindeation of the rather, if and continue it is poore; and if the proof of his guit exists, it is the duty of those who not decided to be vindeate to elear of the proof of those who and the memory of his wife. In concluding ner narrative Mrs. Stowe says:—

And now I have one word to say to those in England who, with all the facts and documents in their hands which could at one bave cleared Lady Byron's fame, anowed the baroarous assault of the Blackeroot of go over the civilized world without a reply. I speak to those who, knowing that I am apeaking the trait, stand shent; to those who have now the acility to produce the facts and documents by which this cause might be instantly settled, and who do not produce them. I do not judge them; but I remind them that a day is confing when they and I must stand side by side at the great judgment seat—I to give an account for my speaking, they for their silence.

Others may be able to fasten the crime of incest

Justiment seat—I to give an account for my speaking, they for their silence.

Others may be able to fasten the crime of incest upon Lord Byron; but certainly Airs. Stowe has not succeeded here. Aside from the subject, her work is very poor. As a literary production it is verbose and tiresome. Her principal object in view seems to have been the writing of a volume sufficiently bulky to sell. To this end she dwells upon a little point at immense length and repeats the same thing many times over. Attogether, whether considered for its bearing upon upon the Byron controversy or regarded as a literary production, "Lady Byron Vindicated" must be held a complete and wretched failure.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

A Stagnant Market-The Co-operative Sys-

A Stagmant Market—The Co-operative System.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 3.)

The anthracite coal trade was very dull last week, and of the little done even less was reported. Most of the companies were, no doubt, engaged in maining up their reports to the end of the calendar year. The Reading Railroad reports a tonnage for the week ending on the 30th ult. of \$2,157 tons, against 200,587 tons to corresponding time in 1868—an increase thus far of nearly flity per cent. The unusually warm weather last week sufficiently opened the canals to permit the passage of boats, of which some few of them took advantage to make coal deliveries along their lines. The total tonnage of the week, so far as was reported, was 187,237 tons. There is nutle demand for coal except to the retail trade of this city. Today several colleters that have been closed for the flouday week will open. but production is over mactive in mid-winter whatever may be the demand. The Reading Railroad Company will to-day reduce the rates of toll to Port Richmond hity cents, which ought to reduce the price of coal as much. This reduction will leave the company \$2.05 per ton from Port Carbon and two dollars from Schuyikill Haven. The committee of coal operators and representatives of miners in the Schuyikill region met on the 20th ult. and fixed the basis for wages for the month of December at three dollars per ton for coal at Port Carbon.

Noiwithstanding retail dealors are desirous of maintaining prices until they run off stocks laid in when coal was up, during the fall months, all the indications favor a heavier coal business during the coming season and at lower prices for coal, the reduction coming from all the several items of wages, carriage and operators profits. The present enormous cost of production operates as a check mon the dowest and more scattaged in the mining regions by influential parties to introduce the co-operative system in the production of coal. It is proposed that the miners shall become the sample of the month of producti

THE MORMONS.

Brigham and His Troubles-Potency of Medicine - The Physic Schism - The Smiths-Sons of the Prophet at Work-What the Twelve Apostles Have Done-Co-operative Saints-The New Railroad - Murder - Mormon Progress.

SALT LAKE CPTY, Dec. 25, 1860. Brignam foung is slowly and cautiously perfect-ing the plans by which he hopes to defeat the leaders of the present schism and "freeze them out," the method employed by him to free Sait Lake City from the presence of Genthes and apostates. Recently Hiram B. Clauson, Brigham's fuctorum and man Priday, purchased the entire stock of drugs belonging to the Genthe firm of J. Bauman & Co., who have been carrying on the drug business for who have deen carrying on the dud durings for several years in this city. This purchase was made by Mr. Clauson as agent for Zion's Mercantile Buil's-eye Co-operative Institution, for the purpose of establishing a "Holiness to the Lord" drug store, and becomes significent from the fact that Mr. W. S. Godbe, the proprietor of the Utah Magazine and the principal leader in the schism, has for years carried on the wholesale and retail drug business in this city. While Mr. Godbe was an adherent of Brigham's he was regarded as an eminently at and proper person to supply with physic a people who, winte professing to dispise and abjure the use of the article, are by no means so rash as to throw it to the dogs. In Mormondom, however, excumstances frequently after cases, especially when a so-called apostate is concerned, and while Godbe a year ago was the perfection of druggists, Godbe to-day is considered a very dangerous and unit person to deal out physic to the faithful of the latter days. In tais, as in every other case, Brigham has a sliding scale which marks the temperature of his teenings towards the individual, and which is governed by the warmth or coidness of his affections toward him. Had Godne remained a devout member of the Church and Gospel, as it is in Brigham, Zion's mercantile co-operative institution would not now be a vender of pils, and Messrs, Bauman & Co. would be minus the greenbacks extracted from Brigham's plethoric wallet. There are many people who have proved Mr. Godbe's abidty and integrity in business and who, notwithstanding the empargo laid by the Mormou hierarchy upon trade with his store, will still continue to patronize him, at the risk of being themselves excommunicated from the Brighamite Church. All possible means are being adopted by Brigham to prevent the magazine from circulating among the people, and positive orders have been issued prohibiting Mormons from subscribing for it The excitement among the people here is unabated and hundreds crowd Masonic Hall on Sundays to hear the leading men in this, the universally no-knowledged to be most serious semism which has ever occurred in the Mormon Church since its first

inception.

Joven Lie claims and pretensions of the Smiths, sons of Joe Smith, the "Prophet," are ignored and lost signt of in the excitement which the great and lost signt of in the excitement which the great and lost signt of in the excitement which the great and lost signt of in the excitement which the great and lost signt of in the excitement which the great and lost signt of in the excitement which the great and increased them to lilinois and Jackson county, aliasouth. This inter place is designated by revelation as the Moridon paradise, to which every faithful Mormon with his retime of wives and called an expects to go when the ungodity deathes are wiped out of existence. The similar Dramen of the Charca has, however, forestabled the sait lake shormons in the sectlement of Jackson county, and as they do not practise polygamy they win probably be allowed to remain there in peace. Engineer is now resorting to arguments to counteract the effects of the doctrines advocated by Missers, conduc & Co., and as they do not practise polygamy they win probably be aboved to remain there in peace. Engineer is now resorting to arguments to counteract the effects of the doctrines advocated by Missers, conduc & Co., and for that purpose of son its you has preached a sermon in the tapernace on a postacy, a very wishly washly production and arongly characterisate of flyde. This original was, when he found it would stat his master's purpose, testified that after the death of Simith and during a meeting of the twelve apostes, at which brighting to be the leader of hay people." As hyde was the first man who ever mought of such a tang ne certainly should have the first man who ever the credit, such as it is, of originating in. Orson Fratt, confessedly the most able logician and cracter, in fact the only one, winch the Abrimon Charca possesses, has also been ordered to bring his batteries to play upon the Malakoff of the opposition, which he doline he and in the fact of the possition of the total proposition of the confessed in

joined the ranks of the semisinates, and is more able in argument than his father.

Amid the exchement of secession the affairs of Zion still continue to move and the remain health society amountees a fair to the seneut of the poor in this yard. Hear it, of ye saints I who awel in the tranks belse and once portions of Europe and in tongue of Brigham's missionaries that there are a poor in Zion. Work—pienty of remunerative work was promised to those who would leave their co. was profitsed to those who would leave their co. fortable homes and go to Utan. There could be a poor there, for here was work for all, but the a nonnecement stares us blankly in the face that a faw the held for the benefit of the poor in Zion. At that none but a lying, equivocating missionary whave the assurance to deny that there are poor Zion.

Non.

By the way, female relief societies have a variety of occupations. Some of them build and carry on ward co-operative stores—that is, the money collected for the conefit of the poor is used to sustain co-operation. This is not at all surprising; for, according to the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the benefit of the poor; but Brigham uses it to build theatres and other religious institutions, occases supporting his large and somewhat numerous lamily out of it. It is written "He that desire it the office of Bishop, desireth a good thing," I this is strictly true with regard to Zion, but be that desire in the office of President of the Morthon Charlen desired a big taking, with lots of money in it. On the 22d, a large quantity of railroad from having arrived at Farmagton and more on the road, track-haying was resumed on the Utah Central, between that place and this city. Track laying proceeds rapidly, and the officers of the road are connocut that trains will be running to and from the terminus in time city by the list of January, 1870. There will be a grand time and much rejoicing among the Mormons over the completion of the road. Co-operation has not yet sacceeded in "freezing out" an of the Gentlie merchants, and some of the nearlest firms still remain in Salt Lake City, confidently expecting and patiently awating the time when the new movement will break down all barriers to trade between Gentlie, Jew and Mormon, which they believe to be mear at hand.

For several days past a murder trial has been progressing at Oguen. The crimmal is one of Zion's nopean sons, born and orought up in Mormonsum. By the way, female relief societies have a variety

near at hand.

For several days past a murder trial has been progressing at Ogien. The criminal is one of Zion's noperin sons, born and brought up in Mormonish, but who has departed from and renouced the latter of his fathers. During a gambling quarrel at Utan on the 1sta of last October he shot a young man named Martin Earl through the nead, killing him instantly. Spronse, the murderer, escaped to Laramic, but was caught and returned to Utah. A verdict of marder in the first degree was brought in by the jury, and in pursuance of a Utan statute, which gives the criminal the choice of one of three modes of death—by hanging, shooting or beheading, he chose to be shot. He was accordingly sentenced to be shot to death at Ogden on the 1sth day of January next. The sentence was pronounced by F. D. Richards, Fronate Judge, before whom no was tried; and as the Probate Court possesses no jurisdiction in criminal one unless the United States District Court interferes to prevent it.

The columns of the Descret News are filled with letters and extracts from letters giving a most doire full account of the success and prospects of the Mormon missionaries in the Spates. One, writing from Berkshree country, Mass., says that the missionary writes from Connecticut in similar terms. One, writing from Painadelpha, says the prespects are not very brilliant at present for the inissionary writes from Connecticut in similar terms. One, writing from Painadelpha, says the prespects are not very brilliant at present for the inissionary writes from Connecticut in similar terms. One, writing from Painadelpha, says the prespects are not very brilliant at present for the inissionary writes from Connecticut in similar terms. One, writing from Painadelpha, says the prespects are not very brilliant at present for the inissionary writes from Connecticut in similar terms. One, writing from Painadelpha, says the prespects are not very brilliant at present for the inissionary writes from Connecticut in similar terms. One, writing from Painadelpha,

to gain admittance to a lecture upon the subject, "Shan the Mormons and Mormonism be tolerated in the United States," but the piace was so foil that they could not obtain admission. Another missionary, writing from Illinois, says that State is the hotbed of apostates, and one is forced to contend against a thousand lies that grow profile almong that class of men. Another writes from Greenwood, Steuben county, N. Y., in despair of ever making a single convert. This is but a small portion of the accounts received and published, all of which are to the same effect. The day is long since past when the absurdates of Mormonism can be forsted upon the people of the United States as a Simon Pair religion. Speciliation and money making are too plainly apparent as underlying the whole superstructure of Mormonism, while the hideous features of polygamy, blood atonement, Adam worship, and inciplent treason, disguist those who would calmly and dispassionately investigate their claims to public fewor.

who would calmly and dispassionately investigated aber ciaims to public favor.

Recent arrivals from Ogden, the City of Great Ex-

day at the Ogden terminus. A large vacant space immediately adjoining the town, on the banks of the Weber river, has been selected for that purpose. Prom that point the Utah Central crosses the track of the Central and Union Pacific Rallroads, then the weber river, upon a good, substantial bridge, and through a long, deep out until it reaches the level prairie beyond, and, making a long curve, continues in a perfectly straight direction through Kaysville to Farmington. Irom whence another straight line carries it to the terminus upon Union square, in this city.

SUEURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LARGEST HOG IN THE STATE.—Mr. E. E. Richardson, of the Rancoad Hotel, Hightstown, N. J., killed on New Year's day a hog nineteen months old which weighed, when dressed, 717 pounds. It was of the Monmouth county stock. The hog came to market yesterday.

THE KNIFE AGAIN,-A man named Magrath entered the liquor store of John Fallon, at 19 Sussex street, yesterday afternoon, and drawing out a large kinfe made a swoop at him, but Fallon escaped by jumpling over the counter and rusning into a room. Magrath was arrested and placed in prison to await examination.

DROWNED IN THE MORRIS CANAL.-Yesterday norning the body of an unknown woman was found floating in the canal at the foot of Varick street, The remains were so decomposed that identification is impossible. Coroner Burns will nold an inquest to-day.

An infant was found in a box in the capal on Sunday evening. A permit for burnil was given.

Moboleo.

A CLERK ACCUSED OF FRAUD.—A warrant was issued by Justice Walte yesterday for the arrest of Thomas Blair, of the firm of Blair & Wenbyn, on a charge preferred by Robert Hankins of having de-frauded him out of tumber to the value of \$500. The warrant is in the hands of officer Henry and Blair

ANOTHER SHOOTING AFFRAY,-About two o'clock yesterday morning a watchman named Egan was arrested by officer flayes for firing a pistol shot at one Patrick McDermott, who lives in New York. It appears that some time previously McDermott emerged from a public house in company with John Sacenan and insulted the watchman. The latter resented it by shooting at him, our incklip the bail missed its aim. Owing to the conducting testimony the case was dismissed by Recorder Pope. Newnik.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A MILEMAN.-A few min ntes before one o'clock yesterday a milkman from Lyon's Farms, named Obadian Jones, had a narrow escape for his life on the New Jersey Rallroad, at escape for his life on the New Jersey Ranfold, at the Thomas street crossing, in this city. He was arriving across in his wagon when the one o'clock train from New York came flying along. His horse was instantly killed, the wagon demolished and he minself picked up in an inscassible condition and removed to a physicial's, where he soon became conscious. His injuries, though serious, are not considered fatal. How in the world he escaped instant death is next to a maracle.

BURGLARS STILL AROUND .- Early yesterday a number of residences on Clinton place were entered by burgiars and robben of divers and sundry articies of value. The house of Mr. Alexander Barelsy was filched of blankets, overcoals, new silk hats, a was diched of blankets, overcoats, new silk hats, a banno cover, &c. It was went the adroit secundrels moved with such cathice stillness, for the masculine members of the house all stept with revolvers under their phlows. They were never once disturbed. The adjoining residences of Mr. Joseph it. Thomas and Mr. Charles Este were also visited and robbed in like manner of various articles. At Mr. Este's the bright received a warm reception from that gentiennable pistol. The burghar escaped but left some plood behind, and as the builtet could not be found the inference is that the rascal carried it off as a new Year's sourceast.

PATERSON.
THE PASSAIG COUNTY FOARD OF FREEHOLDERS will meet those of Bergen county to-day at Dundee lake, to decide upon building a bridge over the river at that place. The river is the dividing line between at that place. The river is the dividing line between the two counties and the expense and directorship of har the structure talls upon each. The rassac county Board very sensity misst that it shall be built of from the Bergemites, however, bearing in mind the hage forests of heavy timber upon their territory, are determined to have it of wood, while both have adopted Stanton's notice as their own, and express their intention to "stack." Unless some sort of compromise is effected it is not unlikely that the bridge will be a curious contrivance, hair wood and hair from.

THESE LETTLE CHILDREN LOST IN THE WOODS .-About four o'clock last Saturday afternoon three little sons of Mr. Joseph Wybie, of Wynockle, a few miles sons or Mr. Joseph Wyble, of Wynockle, a fow miles from Paterson, aged respectively ion, seven and five years, went out for a ramble in the woods on the mountains and have not since been discovered. A continued search has been kept up since their disappearance, all the neighbors joining in with the distracted parenes; but, atmough the country round about has been well scouted, no traces of the unfortunate babes in the wood have been found. There is but in the hope of their ocing found alive, the storm of Sunday might being very severe and the weather too cold for chauren to breast. Nearly a hundred persons yesterday joined in the search, but with no success up to hast advices.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

of last Sunday stating that Joan Eilis, a landscape gardener, hving near White Piams, had disappeared from his home under mysterious circumstances, and also that his whe had died in the meantime. It has since been ascertained that the statement was with, out four-ation in fact, as both parties are still in the enjoyment of home and neath.

FATAL RAILBOAD CASUALTY.—Edward Sheppard,

aged sixteen, while accompanying his uncle, a genleman named Green, from Tremont to the city yeso'clock train from White Plains, fell under the cars, terday morning, in attempting to get on the six

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FEMALE INCENDIARY .-For months past the people of Flushing have been terribly excited over the large number of attempts to burn the dwellings of promment citizens. The latest attempt of this kind was made on Sunday latest attempt of this kind was made on Sunday night in the residence of John S. Vandowater, in Main street. The family retired at about half-past ten o'clock, about eleven o'clock were aroused by the noise of the domestic, named Ann Morris, who continually shouted "fire." The carpets in the second story of the building had been saturated with kerosene and then set on fire, causing such a dense smoke as to kill a canary bird and propardize the life of a little girl. The fire was extinguished before any considerable damage had been elected. Yesterday morning officer J. W. Smith, of Fushing, arrested Ann Morris, the domestic, on suspiction of having committed the outrage. The proof against her was so strong that sae was committed for the Grand Jury in February. She is about twenty-two years of age.

EMANCIPATION JUBILEE.—Yesterday the colored people of this city celebrated the seventa anniversary of the day upon which President Lincoln issued the proclamation of emancipation with great the proclamation of emancipation with great heartness and enthusiasm. In the forenoon a procession, consisting of a military company, civic societies and citizens, paraded the streets, carrying banners bearing portraits of Lincoln, Grant and Colinax, and at noon a cinner was partaken of in the ousement of the State house. In the evening exercises of an appropriate character were observed at the Music Hall, and Whitam Loyd Garrison, of Boston; ex-Governor Hawtoy, of Hartford, and Rev. A. G. Beman, of New Haven, made addresses.

Honora Eagan, a domestic looking and respectably attired young woman, with green trimmings and green ribbons on her bounet, who said she was twenty-seven years of age, was charged with the robbery of twenty-five dollars, under circumstances that may serve as a caution to housekeppers "up town." Miss Eagan had seen engaged, through the medium of an advertisement, as housemand to Dr. Bursted, No. 343 Third avenue. On Saturdey she Bursted, No. 343 Third avenue. On Saturdey she made a great "haul" of wearing clothing and nousehold property, including vervet and slik dresses, and packed them up ready for her departure. To lortify herself for the grand larcent such rank a bottle of wine, and then she took from a vest pocket belonging to Mr. Sidney E. Bursted eighty-five dollars. She then went for jewelry and took two diamond rings. On leaving the house the wine had the effect of bringing on collivion, for sue left the house without taking away the bundle and the two diamond rings were afterwards picked up on the stairs. On the discovery of the robbery in-Recent arrivals from Ogden, the City of Great Expectations, state that buildings are going up rapidly in the vicinity of the Utah Central Rauroad depot for business purposes, but that trade is very dull at present, money being a searce article in Utah. The Utah Central Rauroad Company contemplates the crection of a large passenger and reight depot, round houses and other railroad buildings at an early mitted to answer.